Vol. XVIII-No. 52.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

Whole No. 938.

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Nov. 27.

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Men. already been 50 per doz.

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lied upon the

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C. corner of Howt, corner of Hew-n of Superior Fall tity of first quality Greenings, Pippins, supply of foreign they are daily re-ter trade, adapted Nov. 13.

in friends and the his practice as a RATIONS on the heir paircoage may not notice—and be crion.

Trinity Charch.
May 29.

red Bottles, and by y kind now in use. ers prices, by lo. 4, Long Wharf.

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grant state of the Bilds. The study of the st

TREATIONS

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attended, as the exercises furnished them with employment.

"We hold either two or three meetings each k, for prayer and instruction. The females once two meetings for the same purpose, every are well attended. The Monthly Concert, the established, begins to awaken a strong feeling behalf of Missions to the heathen, till now little aght of here. The collections are larger on each ceeding month.

We are in great outward peace with the commations around us. Ever since we have one does not only the easemblies to been growing larger and steadier. There has no quite a revival on the subject of the duties of levers to their offspring. 22 children have been sized within three months. My soul gathers as ance that our Saviour has not forgotten us, and twe shall ere long behold the great power of God his work."

Sabbath Schools. We might point to good results.

Sabbath Schools. We might point to good results.

We in conclusion again make the appeal to Sabbath School teachers, particularly those of the city. Can it be your day to attend twice a day to the formation of his mind, and was another those who but for your efforts may lose their souls? We say to all Sabbath School to the facts, go, if you are not fully sensible of the facts, go, to your factory villages, or the lanes and byways of your city, and see how multitudes spead the Sabbath; and the real in your Bibles the command of our ascending Saviour, 'Go, proclaim the Gospel to every creature.' Note the command of our ascending Saviour, 'Go, proclaim the Gospel to every creature.' Note the command of the facts go, to your factory of the latter has a the school. She made him fraw under her to come to you or to the church; it is Go; Yes, you must carry the gospel, carry Sabbath Schools to the children, or in many instances they never will have them; and then retire to your closet and ask. 'Lord what will thou have me to do;' and the Subath and week day duties of Christian parate to their Subbath School children. Such coincidences evidently show, that the signs of the times a their children. They should take a deep and gractical interest in all that concerns their children, and tractical interest in all that concerns their children, and their children, are not fully sensible of the facts, go, to your factory visiting to the command of our active, and see how multitudes spead the Subbath; and then read in your Bibles the command of our ascending Saviour, 'Go, preclaim the Gospel to every creature,' Note the command; it is not, tell the people to come to you or to the church; it is Go; Yes, you must carry the gospel, carry Subbath Schools to the children, or in many instances they never will have them; and then retire to your closed and ask, 'Lord what wilt thou have me to do;' and both from observation and experience, to engage in the service of their master, than the one we have selected for the present number, viz.

Lagrangian Subbath Schools.

By Local schools we

		Total.	M	Majority.	
		WHITES. B	LACES. WHIT	ES. BLACKS.	
In	1795,	314,523	289,425 2	5,098	
**	1800,	336,289	339,293	3,004	
	1810.	338,553	386,942	48,389	
64	1820.	347,872	413,928	66,056	
4.4	1830.	375,935	457,013	81,078	
The	following	g table exhib	its the increas	e of the free-	
			States, from th		
	present ti				
	799,	59,481	In 1820,	233,530	
	800.	110,073	In 1830.	. 319,467	
	810.	186,466	1		

In 1790, 697,697 | In 1820,

ulation, in the five original slave States deserves attent Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, 288,204 130,178 1.122.045 1838. Maryland, Virginia. North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia,

The number of slaves in Maryland has slightly decreas-

1830, viz. 35 per cent. 1790, 757,178 1790, 757,178 1800, 1,006,922 1810, 1,377,819

1,771,558

with three months. We might go an enumerating similar facts to most hard ofference and the state of the state how soon might thousands of preachers and other thousands of Christian schoolmasters be dispersed through the dark places of the earth. How soon might a thousand mission presses be put in opera-tion; and these be followed by thousands of Bible and tract distributors, and the light of heaven shine upon all the nations.

Does the impracticability of giving the gospel to the whole human race lie in the fact that some of the heathen countries are closed against it? It is quite certain that, even now, the gospel cannot be introduced into every nation? When and by what wellconducted and persevering experiment has this been ascertained? Is it certain that, if men of a holy boldness and discretion would press into Turkey or 1810. 186,486 | A multiplication of nearly six fold in forty years, and have 33 per cent, in the last 10 years.

Number of slaves at the different periods of taking the the momentons interests at stake would justify, that 1,538,128 they would not succeed in planting the standard of 2,011,320 the cross in those empires? It might cost much suffering and loss of treasure and life; but probably not more than it cost to introduce and sustain Christianity in the Roman empire? Why were great sacrifices in propogating Christianity any more called for

292,627 100,572 107,094 or justified then, than now? But we have not supplied But we have not supplied all the fields that are open and easy of access. At no period has there been so much unoccupied ground, explored and 632,593 spread out before the churches, as at the present. It was stated by the committee, in an address to the 469,724 Christian public four years ago, that the number of 246,462 315,665 217,407 heathens to whom missionaries could gain access was altogether greater than the actual number of missionaries could supply. Although the Board has It thus appears that the whites, in 40 years, increased only 80 per cent, while the shaves increased 112. In N. Carolina, the whites increased but 64 per cent, while the slaves increased but 64 per cent, while the shaves increased but 64 per cent, while the slaves increased 145. The number of slaves in Maryland has slightly decreased, partly by manunissions, and partly by the shipment of slaves to the more Southern States, both of which have taken place in that State on a large scale.—The free colored population, in 1790, was only \$5,042\$, whereas its 1890, it was \$52,942\$.

Table of the number of colored people, free and slaves, in the United States, at the various periods of taking the consust, together with a statement of the numbers that will be in the country every decennial census till 1880, at the rate of increase that took place between 1820 and 1820 and 1820 are seen under the conversion of the heathen nations.

To show ourselves as intent on obeying the command of Christ and preaching the gospel to every creature, as we ought to be, we should accertain by number of its ordained missionaries, yet it is no less

creature, as we ought to be, we should accertain by 1840, 3,145,552 actual experiment whether heather nations are accessible or not; and after planting our min 5,732,768
7,739,236
wherever they can obtain admission, we should 10,446,966 have others waiting at the gates of every batten to

Does the impracticability of spreading the gos through half the heathen nations of the earth, by the can churches, during the present generation consist in any disastrous consequences that would follow to our churches or country?' Can it be admitted for a moment that such an act of faith and obedience, of compassion for the heathen and selfdenial for their conversion, could, under the government of the Head of the Church, prove ruis even in any degree disastrous? Since missions to not our land been blessed, to an extent heretofore unexampled, with revivals of religion? Have not religious and benevolent institutions, of almost every tion, had their origin since that period; and have they not grown and flourished almost in exact proportion to the spirit of foreign missions? May the great reason why the borders of the church in Christian lands have been so narrow: why heresies, divisions, and a low standard of piety have pre vailed; why prayer for the enlargement of Zion has been no more signally answered; why, in short, the preaching of the gospel has produced no more effect-be, that the churches have all the while beer disobeying a plain and known command of Christ? If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me. In the days of the apostles, when the spirit of missions was the dominant spirit, how controlling was the power of Christianity, how rapid and triumphant its progress!

Suppose that now the faith and zeal of our churchre such, that they should feel themselves, with one heart, and irresistibly, impelled to the course referred to, and should say to their ministers and theological students throughout the land, Go, preach the gospel to the heathen; and the ministers and didates for the ministry, should simultaneously decide to go on the embassy; should we not expect, that when the ministers and the churches should meet each other for the last time, the former to give their parting benediction, and the latter to pronounce their God-speed, there would be a movement of the providence and of the Spirit of God, which would speedily result in throwing open every heathen community to the approach of missionaries, and in a rain of righteousness on the churches at home, and on heathen nations, which would give unexampled efficacy to all the means of grace, and cause the knowledge of the Lord to go over the earth like the waves of the sea?

The Committee feel some embarrassment in asking from year to year, not the largest but the smallest number of missionaries demanded in the fields already occupied by the missions of the Board, and in the new fields which Providence is opening before them and inviting them to enter. But necessity is laid upon them to make their plans accord, in some measure, with the supply of missionaries which it seems possible to obtain. They purpose therefore, with the leave of Providence, and depending on divine assistance, to send forth missionaries during the year 1834, as follows, provided suitable

men can be obtained; viz. Western Africa, Eastern Africa, including a physician, the island of Cyprus, Syria, the Nestorians of Persia, a physician, the Mohammedans of Turkey, the Mohammedans of Persia. the Monammedans of Turkey, the Monammedans of Persia, explorers in Persia, and the countries beyond, the Bombay mission, n, a physician, the Indian Archipelago, To Southeastern Asia and the Indian A To the Oilbuws, nebagoes, and Sioux, To the saux, Winnebagoes, and Sioux, To the twiss west of the State of Misso and the Territory of Arkansas, towar and beyond the Rocky mountains, To the Chortawa and Ureeks, To the Osages, To the Genecas,

Besides these, the Board would gladly send fifteen or twenty pious and competent teachers to different fields, especially among the Indians of this continent.

means in the several missions, of translating, printing, and distributing religious publications, that the Bible and Tract societies may not be impeded in ple. their work. Two or three additional seminaries are required for educating native teachers, catechists and preachers; and the advantages of common education need to be extended in all the missions. Nor will the existing system, irrespective of the

proposed enlargements, require a less expenditure than it did the past year. Ahundred and fifty families, besides unmarried adult laborers and native preachers and assistants, amounting in all to 328 ons, employed at 60 stations—with 40 churches. and nearly 2,000 native members, and 56,000 learners in the schools, and five printing establishments under their care; -depend, under God, on the treasney of the Board for the means of their sustenance and usefulness during the present year; and the means in the treasury will be ample, or insufficient, as the patrons of the Board shall increase, or diminish the amount of their contributions.

Such is the simple statement, which is submitted to the numerous natrons of the Board throughout the country, in the full confidence that the means will be afforded both for sustaining and enlarging the missions under the care of the Board. With special earnestness, however, would the Committee entreat the prayers of their fathers and brethren in the churches, that wisdom and every other needed grace may be imparted to all the agents in this monentous work, and that the Holy Spirit may visit the several missions with abundant showers of his saving influences.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee, B. B. WISNER,
R. ANDERSON,
DAVID GREENE,

Secretaries.

ary Rooms, Boston, Jan. 1,1834.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

It has often been affirmed that the Romish church, par It has often been affirmed that the Romish church, particularly in this country, was signalized by its charties. For the evidence of this we have often sought in vain, and we have been convinced that it was believed, merely because it was boldly asserted. The truth is, the Roman Catholics are adepts in blazaning their good deeds, at the same time leading the public to believe, that these self-praises are the spontaneous tribute of unprejudiced Protestants. The lood praises accorded to the Sisters of Charity, during the prevalence of the cholera, may be taken as an example. The testimony of Mr. Smith in the following extract from his "Renunciation of Popery" is credible. He has been behind the scenes, and we think he would scarcely have ventured to say what he has without a deliberate conviction of its truth.

[Presbyterian. [Presbuterian.

The colleges which the Roman Catholic clergy are establishing through these happy States, are a copious means of necumulating wealth: that at Bardstown, Kentucky, while I was there, was receiving an annual income of nearly twenty thousand dollars. For the glory of God, they say! If this be the object, why do they not educate the poor gratuitously? They have not, to my knowledge, one institution of the kind. Let the truth appear.—It is for the glory of themselves, for the exaltation of Holy Mother Church. It is to add more precious atones and pearls, more power and splendour to the "woman that sitteth upon the Beast?" I repeat it ugain, I know not of one disinterested act of benevidence done by Roman Catholic priests. If, in some lew of their numeries, some organ cluldren are dimitted, we shall find that the children more than any the expenses of their board and clothing by heir work. They are compelled to rise very early a the morning; in the winter, long before day, and, for having, in the course of the day, received a few jours instruction, all the rest of their time is employed for the advantage of the institution. I know of the course of the Roman Catholic priests, here orphan children are received, except those here a public boarding school is also kept. The The colleges which the Roman Catholic clergy

which admittance is refused, ready and earnestly desiring to enter, as soon as the providence of God shall open the way.

Does the impracticability of spreading the gospet of course, are, and ought to be greater objects of charity, are not admit thers are received upon condition of their remain ing until eighteen years of age, that they may reap their labor; and the work of these poor children sutheir labor; and the work of these poor children su-persedes the necessity of hiring many servants. This is a correct view of their asylums for orphaus, or at least, of all that I have seen, and I have seen many. These are the Institutions, respecting which, they boast so much of their benevolence. That interest is the basis upon which these Institutions a founded, I presume, from what has been relate will appear evident to every one. The real obje-of benevolence, the infirm, the lame, the blind, fi no admission into their asylums, while those who can promote their interest are received with open

> PROCEEDINGS OF THE POPE.—We observe among other missionaries lately appointed by the Pope, and mationed in the last Catholic Herald, the designation of " ' as the "Apostolic prefect of the Sandwich
> ' We also perceive that it has been proposed in send an "Apostolic Vicar" to the American colony at Liberia, and that the high ited on the best mode of providing

[S. S. Journal.

BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, Dec. 28, 1833.

THE SPIRIT OF A REVIVAL.

16 IT TO BE PERPETUATED IN INDIVIDUALS 'The resolution of President Edwards, always to live as he thought it his duty to do when in his best frames, had been quoted, the Pastor said, in some remarks to his church on their present duties; and it had struck him with great force. He could not doubt that many of them had lately obtained new and more clear and elevated views of truth and duty; they had been brought to feel more deeply the worth of souls, to be more sensible of the constraining love of Christ. This, then, was the proper time to fix in their minds principles and rules of duty for permanent use. It was when nearest to God that we could see most clearly what is his holy will, We must by no means, therefore, suffer the cares of this world to return upon us with their former engrossing influence, and our feelings to become indifferent to spiritual things, without at least an effort to fix our hearts in the attitude and form habits on the principles, that our best feelings and our concientious convictions now prompt. Yes, -seize the precious moment, and establish yourselves in the spiritual state in which the grace of God has placed

But how, it would be asked, could this be done? Not by indefinite resolutions, and efforts put forth at random. Thought enough must be bestowed on the subject to fix in one's own mind, definitely, the course of Christian duty that he ought to pursue. A out; and such a place should be given it in the plan of life, as to put it as much as possible beyond the reach of any worldly influences to which it may hereafter be exposed. Thus might the Christian expect to go on from strength to strength.

In connection with the remarks of which we have given above the leading thought, the following para-

graphs afford matter for profitable meditation. The first is from ' Dr. Payson's Select Thoughts.

When we look at the sun, we only perceive that it is a bright and glorious luminary. But when we behold the earth in spring, in summer or autumn, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, adorned with flowers, and enlivened by myriads of sportive, happy beings; when we compare this state of things with the rigors, the forests, the barrenness of water, recollect that the sun is, instrumentally, the cause of this mighty difference, and reflect how gloomy and desolate our world would be if wheth descined. and desolate our world would be, if wholly deprived of its beams; we have far more clear and end; conceptions of the value and excelle elds, especially among the Indians of this continent.

It is proposed also, to enlarge and perfect the proposed also perfect the perfect the perfect the proposed also perfect the influence. In a similar manner will Christ, the Sur

of righteousness, be glorified and admired in his peo-ple. It will then be clearly seen how much mercy was necessary to pardon their sins; how much grace was required to sanctify, preserve, and glorify them; played in devising and executing the wondrous plan of their redemption. They will not therefore, be admired, but Christ will be seen and admired in them. The assembled universe will be ready to exclaim, with one voice, how infinitely powerful, wise, and good must be be, who could transform sinful, guilty worms of the dust, into beings so per fectly glorious and lovely!

The other paragraphs referred to are from the

1. His preaching at Salem:

His preaching and extemporary exhortations were common extent di ligion. Towards them, particularly it in a languid and unbelieving state, he used great plainness of speech. It was with exceeding difficulty that per-sons of that class could listen to his appeals unmov-ed. They must either return from their wanderings and become efficient co-workers with Cl withdraw beyond the reach of his voice. ostulations with impenitent men were pointed, and ometimes appalling, but they were not so frequent, nor so strongly marked, as those to his church pecially to such as were "at ease in Zion." had formed a high standard of personal holin had formed a high standard of personal holiness. He looked on professing Christians as those who ought to be the "salt of the earth, and the light of the world." He knew that upon them, with the aid of the Holy Spirit, the salvation of the world was depending. He apprehended with great clearness the extent of that loss, which is occasioned by the defection of one of the professing followers of Christ. The reproofs, which he administered, both personal and general, were singularly penetrating and effective. They were a mingled exhibition of affection for the offence, and of abhorence of the offence. for the offender, and of abhorrence of the offence. The deep emotion which he exhibited when he ad-The deep emotion which he exhibited when he administered discipline was extraordinary, while his real kindness of heart, and the elevated ground upon which he placed the necessity of the measure—the dishoner done to the Saviour of the world—convinced the delinquent that it was no light matter to transgress the laws of Christ.

2. His theme in church meetings at Salem:

Here he was ever faithful in exciting the church to holy living. The theme, upon which he spoke the most frequently, and as I believe the most experimentally, was prayer. It is my opinion, that there were never more prayers offered by the church, in any equal period, than during his ministry. He instituted a quarterly fast, which the church has ever since observed. At the close of the service in the afternoon, a collection has been taken up to de-fear the avenues of the advances of fray the expenses of the education of a young a for the ministry. Mr. Cornelius visited our cha for the ministry. Mr. Cornelius visited our church meeting in November, 1831, a few months before his death, and if he had known that the day of his decease was so near as it proved to be, he could not have been more appropriate, solemn, and impressive. His subject was the 'duty of the church to raise high the standard of personal holiness.'

3. His feelings on the near approach of Death: 3. His technize on the near approach of Death:
He spoke of the cause of missions with great
tenderness and affection, and said that he had determined to write to the missionaries at the different stations, to engage them to observe the Friday,
preceding the monthly concert, as a day of fasting
and prayer, for higher qualifications in themselves,
and a higher tone of piety in Christians throughout
the world. 'The thing,' said he, 'which now
stand in the war of the covering of the said. stands in the way of the conversion of the world, is the want of primitive piety, a higher standard of re-ligious feeling and action in the church. I have hoped that if it should please God to remove me noped that it is should please God to remove in now, it will be the means of promoting his caus more among the heathen, than if my life were spares It is needful that the church should feel more deepl

We recur again to Dr. Payson for a brief mor

The symptoms of spiritual decline are like those which attend the decay of bodily health. It general tend the decay of bodily health. It general nences with loss of appetite, and a disrelis tual food, prayer, reading the Scriptures, an al books. Whenever you perceive thes never you perceive the symptoms, be alarmed, for your spiritual health in danger; apply immediately to the great Physic

The results of exertions made in the cause of Christ depend more than we are apt to think, on the known character and habits of him who make them, and on the spirit in which they are made The essential thing in a co-worker with God is, th spirit of Christ. Without it, activity, zeal, talent are but 'strange fire.'

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

To an observer from another world, probaby the eception given to the truth in Christ, from the beginning hitherto, would constitute the stronger proof of human depravity. A revelation from Gor saving truth, perfectly adapted by infinite wis dom, as to both matter and form, to the spiritual wants of man; those wants so urgent, and such an exhibition of astonishing mercy and love to supply them;-what else than the immediate and glad re ception of the Good News by all to whom it should come, could have been expected of reasonable beings? Yet even now, eighteen centuries after that truth was exhibited in the fullness of its power in the apostles, how few, comparatively, of the human race know anything about it, and how very small the number who love and embrace it!

Suppose the truth to have been committed, at th death of Christ, to twelve men; and that they had been able to make it adequately known to one individual each, annually; and that the persons thus taught had instructed each his man every year; and so on (the number of disciples being thus doubled at the end of every twelve months;)-it would have required but little more than a quarter of a century ne seventieth part of the time already gone by to bring about, with respect to a population equal to that now on our globe, the full accomplishment of the prophecy that all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest. † We know that,-instead of a ear,-a week, a day, an hour even, sometimes su fices for the communication of such truth as the Spirit makes effectual to the renewing of the heart,

Suppose that, on the first of January 1833, there were in the city of Boston 3,000 persons, truly Christian in doctrine, heart, and life. If each of then had made known to one other person each month the truth, through which they hope to be saved and those again to others, as above; and all had been disposed to receive the truth into good and ionest hearts; our whole community would have been thoroughly Christian more than seven month

Alas! one intervention of divine grace, enlightening, renewing, and purifying a single heart, i not enough. Without continual communications plan of action for Christ should be distinctly marked from the source of spiritual life, the evil would always overcome the good.

the eighteenth century from the death of our

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

The letter from which the following extracts a taken, was recently received from a lady in one of the large villages of our land. She describes a neeting where ladies and misses had convened to bring various articles designed to fill a box in aid of novelties. But supposing the proposition is novel Mr. King's Greek Schools. Such an example of a ne and hearty missiodary spirit, may do more good to the missionary cause than many speeche n its support:-

" Last year, when we packed a box for the Sand wich Islands, a few of our Missionary Society pledged themselves to pack another when the twelvenonths had expired. This pledge they have no redeemed. It was a most interesting meeting; and could the dear Missionaries know how anxiously we desire to evidence our sympathy for their trials and our interest in their labors, it would afford them. I am persuaded, much pleasure. Even our little children are desirous, on every occasion, to unite their offerings with ours; and it was a beautiful sight to witness the many little hands dropping into the missionary box their little work bars for the Greek children, filled with articles for sewing, &c. First came Miss A.'s School, upwards of thirty: they marched round the box, threw in their offer-

ngs, and sung with sweet voices, " From Greenland's icy mountains. Then came Miss B.'s; they also looked into the

box as though Twere charmed with spells And preach, in heather lands

These dear little ones, principally small, sang, Watchman, tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are.

I am sure the impressions on their votng hearts were of a salutary kind; for many a kindling glance of undying millions demands it, and will the churchbeamed forth from animated eyes, as they surround ed the consecrated box.

" After an inventory had been taken of the varius articles, and the box packed, we had a missionary prayer meeting, and many a pious soul breathed forth its ardent supplications for a blessing upon the Board and the labors of our beloved Mr. King. We have seen him, and we love his name. His memory is dear to us, and we are anxious to give

m some small testimony of our approbation." The same spirit breathes through the writer's notice of her attendance at the late annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at all the sessions of which she was

tions and the extreme feeblenes they bore to the

reality. I never in all my life had a season of more

deep and heartfelt enjoyment; and when the assem-bly dispersed, I felt amply, richly compensated for my journey and fatiguing walks."

It is called Greenville. It is situated on the Quinpresent: baug River, about a mile above Norwich Land-"I cannot refrain, my dear sir, from expressing ing. I have called it a Temperance Village; - and, to you on this occasion the real enjoyment I enced at the late annual meeting of the A.B.C.F.M. I have long desired to be present on that occasion; but never had the opportunity until last month.-Never can I forget it. When I beheld that venerable body, and heard the plans of extensive philanthropy so feelingly described, in all their blessed variety of preaching the Gospel, translating the living oracles of the living God into every language, educating the ignorant heathen, civilizing the barbarous nations and filling the dark places of the earth with light and immortality, my whole soul was dissolved in torrents of gratitude, wonder, love and admiration. As I glanced over that interesting assembly, and thought of the attitude they had as sumed-to convert and reclaim a rebel world-for a moment I closed my eyes on earth, and tried to realize the full accomplishment of all their noble and heaven-born designs. O what a scene was then presented. Countless millions-a great multitude whom no man could number, from every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue, stood before the throne of God and of the Lamb, clothed in white linen, which is the righteousness of the saints, with palms of victory in their hands and crowns of glory upon their heads. This, thought I, is the gloriou emation of all these labors. Blessed labor ers! glorious reward! I leaned my head against the pew and wept at the strength of my own concep

imultaneous Four Days-Meetings, commencing Jan. 7, 1834.

I am very happy to learn, that a proposition ha appeared in some of our religious weekly publicans, for a protracted meeting to be holden simulta neously, in all the Evangelical churches and congregations of every Denomination in our country. It does seem to me that such a proposition is calcu lated to rejoice the heart of every individual who minister informed me that no rum-selling store or oves the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ, and has a heart to pray, "Thy kingdom come."-For what should Christians live, -for what should they pray Let them remember that they have sworn allegiance to their Divine Redeemer, and that they are most sacredly bound, cost what it may, to do everything in their power, which promises to advance His ause and to prepare souls for Heaven.

Now what Christian can doubt, that protracted neetings have been owned and blessed of God, in a nost signal manner, in the revival of " pure and up defiled religion" and the salvation of multitudes? If, then, such meetings, when holden here and there, and at different times, and without any special con cert on the part of those churches not immediately concerned in them, have produced such results,what might we not expect were the thousands of Evangelical churches in our country, at the same saving our land from this desolating scourge has the mind, all the native tendencies of witime, with one heart and one soul, to engage in such holy enterprise? Would it not be the of "all the tithes into the store-house" of the Lord? and might not the people of God confidently expect, that the windows of beaven would be opened, and that a blessing would be poured out, so that there should not be room to receive it?

What child of God, whenever he meets with his Christian brethren on the 1st Monday of every month, and clemency of the English character. Your readfor prayer, is not cheered with the consideration that thousands and millions, are, at the same time, day designated as a day of fasting and prayer for sword which he had just surrendered, and the whole from the fact, that Christians all over the country. O! what courage-what faith-what holy zeal for ing can be imagined more touching and sublime God and for souls would be awakened and cherished in the hearts of all the followers of Christ, were a solemn convocation of all our churches to be holden, simultaneously, and to be continued from day to day, when they should call to mind, that prayer was ascending like incense from a thousand ples; that the gospel in all its purity and glory and ness was then being proclaimed by multitudes of the heralds of the cross, and that almost countless multitudes were listening to the invitations of

Besides, what a preparation for such a season solemnities, would be found in the fasting, bumiliation and prayer of the day preceding that, when it proposed that this protracted meeting shall ence. The first Monday, or sixth day of Jan. next, it will be remembered, is the day agreed upon by the Presbyterian and Evangelical Congregational churches in the U. S. to be observed as a day of special fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world to Christ .- Now were the remainder of the week to be consecrated by all the churches, to the Great Head of the church, to his cause and to the salvation of souls, what might we not hope as the

But it may be said, the proposition is novel - So were the Monthly Concert for prayer, and Bible. Missionary, Education and Tract Societies, once what then? Does it not approve itself to the desires and hopes and even to the conscience of every Christian? Protracted meetings in single churches, were, but a very few years since, unknown; but who does not now glory in the success with which the King of Zion has deigned to crown them.

But it may be asked how are such meetings to be stained, simultaneously, in all our churches Ministers and churches, single handed, cannot, suc cessfully, go through with the labor.

Let the experiment be made, and such aids an helps be called in, as in the Providence of God may present themselves-and I do not believe that there would in the result, be found much reason for complaint on this ground. Let the churches and their pastors feel as they ought, and these imaginary hinfrances would all vanish. "There is a lion in the way,"is and ever has been the language of the slothful and the timid; but what have the soldiers of the cross to do with sloth or with fear? It is high time that the churches were awake.—How have the ways of Zion languished! How have the enemy been coming in like a flood! How has Christ been wounded in the apathy and worldliness of his professing people! Shall it be so any longer? Will they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the profession of sin. And as such laws are morally wrong, the formulation of sin. And as such laws are morally wrong, the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulation. And as such laws are morally wrong, the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated the first them that they not then arise, and simultaneously move formulated them the taw which author to pursue it, are moralled in a distinct in the maximum that the has no such place. What then shall be used in their influence to the laws of God; why, he must recommend to them to go to—street church, or to — street church, in the means of understanding the subject, can be instrumental in making such laws without the committee of the public good, instead of requiring that some such that the public good, instead of requiring that some there is the has no such place. What then shall be done is price to purely in the has no such place. What then shall be used in their influence to the laws of God; why, he must recommend to them to go to—street church, or to — street church, or to — street church, in the means of understanding the subject, the public good, instead of requiring that some the laws of God; when the has no such place. What then shall be done to purely wrong, the public good, instead of requiring that some the laws of God; when the has no such place in their influence to burst of God; when the has no such place in ward in their appropriate work? Something ought to be done-something must be done.

I might urge a thousand reasons for some general. effectual, simultaneous movement in the churches: and what one can promise more than the one propo-

For the Boston Recorder.

REMINISCENCES OF A TOUR. No. 11. DEC. 24, 1833. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

MY DEAR BROTHER, -In recalling to my mind the bjects and incidents which may interest your readers, I cannot omit to mention a TEMPERANCE VILLAGE.

what is better, it is likely so to continue. It is true, men can enjoy there as elsewhere the republican privilege of getting drunk, and even that of murdering wife and child, as did the wretch Sherman, just before I was there. But the privilege of murdering on a large scale, by the instrumentality of the rumbarrel, the day-book and the mortgage, is not among the immunities of the free village of Greenville. There is no drunkard manufactory, either large or small, nor is it in the power even of a Board of Commissioners, " for the public good" to establish one The Manufacturing Company by whom the property is owned, give no leases or deeds, but with the ex-

press stipulation that no ardent spirit shall ever be sold on the premises. So that however urgently "the public good may require," in the view of a conscientious Board of Town or County Commissioners, that one or five men should have the privilege of making drunkards for the rest of the community to support in this village at least this immense public benefit

fewer fathers would tremble with anxiety at the moral perils by which their sons are surrounded in such establishments. And yet rum is not the only poison. It was under the influence of eider that the an above mentioned slaughtered his wife and child as if they were beasts of the stall. Such is the dreadful nature of that appetite which rum engen-ders! And yet the men who get bread for their child-

For the Boston Recorder. | that appetite, walk erect among us, and cry out upon | the Temperance movements as dangerous to individual liberty! When will our whole community be as wise as the proprietors of the beautiful Village of Greenville?

Throughout the State of Connecticut, the Temperance cause is progressing, and so far as my ob-servation extended, with at least as much rapidity and promise as in our own section of country. One tavern existed within the bounds of his congregation. and that all the mechanic's shops, and all the farmers but some half dozen, within the same limits, were Temperance establishments. The Steam Boat Gen. Jackson, plying between Norwich and New York, is also a Temperance Boat; the only one, I degree, a sense of individual responsibility believe, on the Sound, So strictly is the rule observ- part of the missionary. ed, that on one occasion when two dead bodies were picked up by this Boat on her passage from New York, no spirit could be found to apply for the pur- the high responsibilities under which they pose of resuscitation; a circumstance which caus- and settle down under the withering ed bitter reproaches on the part of some of the passengers, who, probably, preferred the internal to the aversion to effort, is a part of man's internal external application of the stimulant, I saw very vity, if not the very thing itself. Hence little intoxication during a tour of several weeks in different parts of the State, and found abundant evi- try, to the greatest extent, and there will dence that the great and philanthropic enterprise of danger of bringing too great a pressure met with warm friends and efficient belpers in "the an opposite point. I ask then, which and of steady habits." From Norwich I went to New London. This

city-for whatever the Connecticut cities want in size alive that controlling sense of responsibility, is made up in number, -has never entirely recovered part of the preacher, which the exigences of from the disasters of war. Hardly a building escaped the torches of the British, who seem in their contests with us to have forgotten the dignity and all the great arrangements that he ers all know something of the dreadful massagre at Fort Griswold, across the Thames River from New show that he deemed it necessary to engaged in the same blessed work? Who, on the London. Col. Ledyard was stabled with his own people and his ministers with multiplied in Colleges, does not thank God and take courage garrison were then murdered in cold blood. A no- upon a hill." ble monument of rough granite, 140 feet high, erectare engaged in the same holy employment? And ed in 1830, stands near the ruins of the Fort. Noth- the personal influence of the missionary in as than the inscription over the names of the eighty murdered men. "ZEBULON AND NAPHTHALI WERE A PEOPLE THAT JEOPARDED THEIR LIVES UNTO THE by good ministers, and other good men DEATH IN THE HIGH PLACES OF THE FIELD. Judges, personal? Is your minister, my reader

Standing on that beautiful eminence, with the pleas- own people, what another man of equal ant town of New London in full view, the broad and worth cannot do, and what he cannot d beautiful Thames stretching between, the roll of the Yea, doubtless. But remember, all this da drums coming to the ear from Fort Trumbull opposition whatever it may be, is to be put down to a site, the Sound covered with sails, but two or three miles distant, and the old Fort, with the barracks. of this influence in the ministry at large is go magazine, covered way, and gateposts still stand- youd computation. Hence the deing,-it was impossible not to feel the beauty of this settled, rather than a transient min simple inscription, and equally impossible not to churches. Hence also an argument against dwell in imagination upon the thrilling scenes to and capricious translations in the ministry, which it refers. As we came down the hill to the ferry, we passed over the same ground along which and desultory way here reprolated, bring and the wounded officers of the garrison were trundled, of the kind contemplated to bear upon t in a small waggon, left to its own direction, in order work of gathering men under the stated that its violent motions might torture the dying of the gospel? Very little, if any at all.

When shall that blessed prophecy be fulfilled. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nei- all sorts of folks and things, and yet finding i ther shall they learn war any more," The Lord hasten it in his time, and cause this bleeding, sorrowing, wretched world to become the peaceful domain a neglect of the means of grace. He finds par The Prince of Peace! Truly Yours.

SIR .- As you have concluded the valuable article on th affic in Ardent Spirit from the 6th Report of the American wandered about from church to church for a Temperance Society, it may gratify your readers to see a see where they would be best pleased. And etter on the subject from the Chief Justice of Connecti

cut, which, with some preliminary remarks, I have the pleasure to inclose. Yours, &c. J. T. Dec. 20, 1:33.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM. It is well known to your renders, that the American remperance Society at its commencement, took the round that to drink ardent spirits is morally wrong; and a their reports they have exhibited the reasons which demostrate its truth. Millions in this country have embrarate its truth. Millions in this country have en is truth, and are now acting under its influence.

The next position taken by the Society, was, that it icked to make ardent spirit, or to furnish it to be drunk lies in this city in the very circumstancesh by others. This too they accompanied by legitin abundant proof; and it has been embraced, as counties in which it is a violation even of hur

sell it, testify.

The next thing to be accomplished therefore is, by the diffusion of information and the exertion of kind moral influence, to produce throughout the community, the conviction, that the laws which authorise the traffic in ardent they can never be politically right, or beneficial or exper

Impressed with these views, the American Temperan The glory of God demands it,—the Saviour of Society have published in their sixth Report, an article, inners calls loudly on the consecrated host of his sinners calls loudly on the consecrated host of his elect. The state of our churches and the condition of undying millions demands it, and will the church-

been received, in reply, and their substance will be laid before the public in due time. The following, from the Hon. Judge Daggett, Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Connecticut, is of such importance, and his years, his experience, and his character, give it such weight, that it is deemed important to lay it before your readers, without waiting to ask the consent of the venerable writer. Communications from other gentlemes, on the same subject, will be received with thanks, and it is requested that they may be addressed to the Proposition of the same subject, will be received with thanks, and it is requested that they may be addressed to the proposition of the same subject, will be received with thanks, and it is requested that they may be addressed to the same subject, where the proposition of the daughter, in a voice a little clevated to say, 'I don't know any thing about Mr. Is. They may be good ministers enough, the work of the daughter, in a voice a little clevated to say, 'I don't know any thing about Mr. Is. They may be good ministers enough, then the same subject, will be received with thanks, and it is requested that they may be good ministers enough. will be received with thanks, and it is requested that they may be addressed to the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society, Boston.

New Haven, Nov. 19, 1833 New Haeen, Nov. 19, 1838

Six—The letter which you did me the honor to write in behalf of the American Temperance Society, was duly received. You request me to read the 6th Report of the Committee, from page 44 to 69, and to give my opinion whether "the principles there exhibited are correct, and the arguments by which they are supported sound." On the corrections. hibited are correct, and the arguments by which they are supported sound." On this question I cannot entertain a doubt. The argument appears to me irresistible. To make or sell ardent spirit for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poisons for the same purpose. It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation and property, (and the proof of this fact is overwhelming.) it follows conclusively, that those who make it and sell it, sin with a high hand against God, and the highest interest of their fellow men. The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at f murdered souls and bodies will be required at Your second inquiry is, "What in my view would

be the effects upon the be the effects upon the social, civil and religious in-terests of the community, should the people general-ly, and the Legislators, choose to have all legislation in this village at least this immense public benefit must be foregone.

Is not this a fact worth noticing for the encouragement of well-doing in similar communities, and to the honor of the company who have set so noble an example? If such Factory Villages were multiplied, fewer fathers would tremble with anxiety at the life would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary upon "all those interests." Pre-eminently would this be the effect would be the most salutary s emoluments and honors, may ridicule this idea, ander it unpopular and destroy its efficacy, but they nould recollect that it will remain a *truth*, and that should recollect that it will remain a truth, and that those nations who discard it, or who do not recognize it as a radical principle, will feel and realize its loss in the destruction of all the vital interests of society. I will only add, that in my view, the great source of intemperance is to be found in the groof shops and tippling houses, those "outer chambers of hell." When public opinion shall place these shall recognize the resucce and affect the source of hell."

with thieves and counterfeiters, then, may we expect to see our this abomination. then, and not

Accept for yourself and your associ ent wishes and fervent prayers for you the cause of humanity, morality which you are engaged. D To the Chairman of the Execu

the American Temperance Society. Box

For the Boston Recon CITY MISSIONS .- NO. P. I proceed to offer other considerations in fagiving city missions a new direction, hat of gar

ing permanent congregations. Reason 5th. This system is based on the mi of divided labor; and thereby secures, in the kin

It is one of the easily besetting sins of m good men, and good ministers even, to le sloth and self-indulgence. Indeed love motives to zeal and prolonged activity i modes of action in this business, the diff concentrated, is best calculated to awaken. demand?

The fact is, God knows best about these regard to his kingdom on earth-the in the church, and the offices established watchfulness and activity by placing them "

Reason 6th. This system brings into 6d men under the stated ministrations of the

This is a point of great moment. Wh how much of the influence exerted in be and beloved by his flock? And can be count of mere personal influence; and the

But can a preacher, laboring in the mis-

Suppose one thus circumstanced. He daily walks through streets and lanes. families he may visit, much the same state ference in regard to the interests of the si children spending the Sabbath in sleep, or amusements. Many, he learns, were original the country, and were there accustomed public worship. But upon coming to the J. T. | welcome, seeing every thing in a style above their previous habits; and feeling u hire a seat and appear on terms of equalit congregation; and, at the same time, having sense of the value of religious ordina h de- finally settled down in the habitual negl Millions in this country have embra- house of God. By the way, this is n sketch. There are hundreds and hundre

But what shall the missionary do? He ses with them tenderly on the con and urges them to go to the long-neglected Can he say to them 'I have a Mr. A. or Mr. B., and assures them that they excellent ministers and thus leaves them to p upon the kind counsels imparted.

Now is it probable, that those to whom this vice is given will accept it, and so become amine and give their opinion upon it. Copies will be given, gratis, to all who wish to examine it, and will apply at No. 5 Cornhill. A number have been sent to distinguished jurists and others, in various parts of our country, requesting their opinion upon the following points, viz.

First. Are the principles there exhibited correct, and the arguments by which they are supported sound?

Second. What in your view, would be the effects upon the social, civil and religious interests of the community, should the people generally and lesislators choose to have all legislation conformed to those principles?

Letters from several of the persons addressed have been received, in reply, and their substance will be laid before the public in due time. The following, from the daughter, in a voice a little elevated to say of don't know any thing about Mr. 3.

> ion, and pride, and envy, at the bottom still the facts are as I state. There are maof families in this city where these feeling and while they prevail the unhappy subje are as effectually shut out from the bless of Christian ordinances, as though the sound "church going bell" did not every Sahdati on their ear. And we must take men a as they are. When Christ directed his m be "wise as serpents," I suppose he me thing. When Paul said that he "becan to all men" I suppose he meant sor suppose too, that the spirit of the dire given requires a wise reference to all the p and habits of thinking and feeling amon

whose spiritual good we labor. But on the other hand, let us suppose missionary has an inviting place of worship to calls his own,-that he is himself regarded, just fit to preach to the poor, but as standing equal footing with the ministers around h he has an organized church-and is directing bors towards a permanent congregation. himself especially, but for the Lord, and for minister whom the Lord may in due time, set it. Under these circumstances, let him go to work, preaching the word "publicly and from he to house." Let him spend one half of each day family visiting. Let his manner of interco kind and affectionate and free, showing a deep at tender regard for the souls of men; and he will is December 28

ence merely personal. M regard to any who may th concerns of the soul Thus it is that upon the ions the personal influen ering men under the regospel, is all lost, thrown mended in these nu more or less, is all save

ald have it used. I have yet other reason change preposed. Error in last number orant" read cormorant.

WHAT IS THE BEST S SABBATH SCHOOL In entering into the de ful Superintendent mus dauger that he will contact school in order—each cla and the general arrange are important, but by no and lively piety on the To him the teachers loo he goes before them in work, the spiritual charge cline. The Superinter every avenue from the i

The mechanical labors of spirit, unless he guards The rules of the scho and the Superintendent the same rules which follow. A kind and o wards his associates intercourse with them. their spiritual benefit circumspection and ben fy in an eminent degre

A journal of the inter in connection with the s help to the Superinte occasions which occur i as the sickness and dea upon the consciences cerns of their souls. I would recommend, an of a Sabbath school fol "On Thursday last for to visit a sick fam for to visit a sick lain and approaching the bettenance of L. C. who and left it nearly six young woman of 17, for several years. Ar very low, yet on his apher hand, and graspin emphasis, Oh Mr. —! I emphasis, O.A.Mr. —; how many warnings to in health, and how did feel that a sick bed i-death?" "Oh! yes, have neglected religion now feel yourself to be guilty and unworthy,

guilty and unworthy, yourself on his mercy? long since you began said she, "before I we repent and put my trus. After attempting to common and conversing a few mount down upon her papirit winged its way chamber of sickness he of death. I learnt that lected her brothers pillow and exhorted to they were young, and mother to put her trus weeks before her illnessed on the subject of releasely, whom she had it appears that, after ness and death were ne er and the instruction membered, and that he those to whom she mo and counsel in such a serious and counsel in such as

First Monda Concert of Pr ZECHARIAH 8, 21. city shall go to anothe to pray before the of hosts: I will go also bering this important ing with the Lord to poservance of it? If, the or unbelief, their increase, but little intere they wound him in th let each one be faithful come, with power and nor by power, but by

> " Arm of the Lor Put on thy strengt Triumphs of me

SOCIE Attempted Bevolution The Sydney (New 2, 1833, contains an friends of missions, at Tahiti. The con Islands, of a party att ces of their fathers ar known. It is comp brook the restraints veillance over their p duced by Christiani Chiefs sigh for the ti break laws at pleasu have made in variou cient order of things, In January last circ and led them to make the existing government

cation of their wishe The Queen somet whom she was subse still alive. It was tho the security of the g vorced from him an opinion of two cour convened at differen and the missionaries conclusion. The m

ted early in January In a few weeks question the legality that it should be dis Tahiti who had advi

"A meeting was e held in this infant par however, were ably people in general, an pectedly overnowers pectedly overpowere Chief Judges of Tal Sentence-was passed and on the ensuing erect a building of st the centre of Paputi of the Queen from stormy weather. In a remitted, and they own island. The add of the island of Eim their hands, and place individuals more favo

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I have yet other reasons to offer in favor of the change preposed. B. R. I.

pange proposed.

Error in last number--about the middle, for "comerent" read cormorant.

For the Boston Recorder.

WOAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF CONDUCTING A SASBATH SCHOOL-IN THE CITY?

In entering into the details of his duties, as a faithfal Superintendent must, every Sabbath, there is danger that he will content himself with having his school in order-each class supplied with a teacher. and the general arrangements good. These things are important, but by no means a substitute for deep and lively piety on the part of the Superintendent. To him the teachers look to lead them; and unless he gues before them in piety and devotion to his work, the spiritual character of the school will decline. The Superintendent should guard himself at every avenue from the influence of a secular spirit. The mechanical labors of his office will generate this

and the Superintendent should feel himself under follow. A kind and condescending deportment to-

fy in an eminent degree.

A journal of the interesting incidents which occur

and left it nearly six years and he had hardly seen her young woman of 17, and he had hardly seen her for several years. A rapid sickness had brought her tery law, yet on his approaching her, she extended her hand, and grasping his, exclaimed with much emphasis, Oh Mr. —11 am glad you are come! Oh how many warnings to seek religion did I have when had headth, and how did I reject them! "Lucy, you had been the seen the sense and the Signification."

Account of the Theological School at Alexandria in Egypt; by Professor Emerson.—Art. II. On the

repent and put my trust in Christ."

After attempting to commend her to God in prayer, and conversing a few moments longer, she suddenly sunk down upon her pillow, and in a moment her pillow, and in a moment her pillow. sunk down upon her pillow, and in a moment her spirit winged its way to the eternal world. The chamber of sickness had now become the chamber of death. I learnt that she had during the day col-lected her brothers and sisters around her dying pillow and exhorted them to seek the Lord while pillow and exhorted them to seek the Lord while they were young, and that she had also urged her mother to put her trust in the Lord. For several weeks before her illness she had been much exercised on the subject of religion. She asked me for her teacher, whom she had not seen for six years. Thus it appears that, after so long a period, when siekness and death were near, her Sabbath school teacher and the instruction she there received were remembered, and that her Sabbath school friends were those to whom she most naturally looked for advice and counsel in such a solemn hour."

Thus far the Extract.

A Practitioner.

For the Boston Recorder. First Monday in January 1834. Concert of Prayer for the World.

ZECHARIAH 8, 21. "And the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily son has rendered a most value to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord; cause of classical learning." hosts: I will go also." Are Christians remembering this important day in their closets, and pleading with the Lord to prepare his people for the due the author's Schul-Grammatik, an abstract of the come, with power and great glory. "Not by might, swer among us the purposes of early instruction, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of because it already presupposess a certain amount of

Arm of the Lord, awake, awake! Put on thy strength, the nations shake; And let the world adoring see Triumphs of mercy wrought by thee." P. Q.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

still alive. It was thought that it would contribute to are essential to the success of every teacher." the security of the government if she should be dited early in January last.

question the legality of the marriage; and insisted ever appeared in our language. that it should be disangulled, and that the chiefs in Tahiti who had advised it, should be brought to trial.

"A meeting was convened and long debates were held in this infant parliament. The Tahitian party, however, were ably supported by the Chiefs and people in general, and the opposition being unexpectedly overpowered, were arraigned before the Chief Judges of Tahiti, and convicted of sedition. Sentence-was passed upon them in the usual form; and on the angular week they were sentenced to A meeting was convened and long debates were ndividual

This, however, hy no means put an end to the candid and Christian spirit: difficulties. The disaffected purty manifested their "The excellence of this work does not only lie in

ence merely personal. Much more is this true, in regard to any who may become interested in the high concerns of the soul through his daily ministry.

Thus it is that upon the desultory plan of opera
things the Queen ordered preparations for war. The tions the personal influence of the preacher in gath- missionaries did everything that prudence could sugering men under the regular ministrations of the gest to prevent recourse to arms, and at consider gospel, is all lost, thrown away; but upon the plan ble risk sent a deputation to Taiarapu,—the scene mmended in these numbers, this influence, be it of the revolt,-but in vain. On the 10th of Februmore or less, is all saved and all used just as God ary the Queen's army, amounting to 3,000, had assembled, and arrangements were made to attack the

sembled, and arrangements were made to attack the rebels the next day.

"Early in the morningthey left their encampment, and towards evening arrived at Taiarapu,the village of the disaffected. With a elemency which shows, in a remarkable manner, the influence of civilization over these men ever in war, when contrasted with the ferocity formerly displayed in their incidental encounters, an attempt was made to seize, by legal means, the chief ringleader, who was known; and Tati, one of the Chief Judges, went over to the party, and had the address to secure him in the midst of his own men. It was now supposed that the war party, and has the address to secure him in the indist of his own men. It was now supposed that the war had terminated, and preparations were made next morning for bringing him to trial. He was found guilty, and the army began to move homewards. But a few hours afterwards, when the Tahitians were scattered into small parties, the rebels mustered their utmost strength and fell upon them. Fortunately one of the tribes had kept together, and tunately one of the tribes had kept together, and to him the teachers look to lead them; and unless as goes before them in piety and devotion to his special the spiritual character of the school will deside. The Superintendent should guard himself at every avenue from the influence of a secular spirit. The mechanical labors of his office will generate this spirit, unless he guards against it.

The rules of the school should be few and simple, and the Superintendent should feel himself under the same rules which he expects the teachers to follow. A kind and condescending deportment towards his associates should ever characterize his under the same rules which he expects the teachers to follow. A kind and condescending deportment towards his associates should ever characterize his

fallow. A kind and condescending deportment towards his associates should ever characterize his intercourse with them. A parental solicitude for their spiritual benefit should be felt by him, and circumspection and benevolence he should exemplify in an eminent degree.

"Whether this rupture will be the cause of continued hostility, it is hard to say; but it is worthy of regret, that this people should suffer under the evils of war, which may lessen their attachment to those excellent principles which they have imbibled from the European Missionaries;—men whose whole lives have been spent in promoting their welfare, and who have hald the elements of a system of religious continued hostility, it is hard to say; but it is worthy of regret, that this people should suffer under the evils of war, which may less their attachment to those excellent principles which they have imbibled from the European Missionaries;—men whose whole lives have been spent in promoting their welfare, and who have hald the elements of a system of religious continued hostility, it is hard to say; but it is worthy of regret, that this people should suffer under the evils of war, which may lessen their attachment to those excellent principles which they have imbibled from the European Missionaries;—men whose whole it was a suffer that the say; but it is worthy of regret, that this people should suffer under the evils. A journal of the interesting incidents which occur in connection with the school will be found a valuable help to the Superintendent. He should improve occasions which occur in the providence of God, such as the sickness and death of a scholar, to press home upon the consciences of his youthful charge the concerns of their souls. To illustrate the kind of journal I would recommend, an extract from the "Records" of a Sabbath school follows:—

"On Thursday last the superintendent was sent for to visit a sick family. On entering the room and approaching the bed, he recognized the comtended of L. C. who entered this school in 1820 and left it nearly six years since. She was now a young woman of 17, and he had hardly seen her for several years. A rapid sickness had brought her ents of a system of reliand who have laid the ele

in health, and how did I reject them! "Lucy, you feel that a sick bed is a poor place to prepare for death?" "Oh! yes, I do," "Yet although you have neglected religion when in health, can you not now feel yourself to be a lost sinner; can you not as gulty and unworthy, look away to Jesus and cas yourself on his mercy? "I do try, I do try," "How long since you began to try?" "I began to pray," said she, "before I was taken sick, and I do try to repent and put my trust in Christ."

After attempting to commend her to God in prayer, and crate the first property of the commendation of the Theological School at Alexandria in feet that a sick health, and you not a supply the professor Emerson.—Art. II. On the Difference between the Sense and the Signification of words; translated from Morus by Prof. Torrey.

—Art. III. On the alleged Egyptian or Indian origin of the name Jehovah; by Prof. Tholuck, translated by the Editor.—Art. IV. On the time of our trepent and put my trust in Christ."

After attempting to commend the reform the property of the professor of the Theological School at Alexandria in feethership. Inted by the Editor.—Art. IV. On the time of our Lord's last Passover and Crucifixion; by J. H. Rauch, translated by the Editor.—Art. V. Course of Theological Study at Leipsic; translated by the Editor.—Art. VI. Paul as the apostle of the Heathen; his Education and Call; from Neander's History of the Apostolic Age, translated by the Editor.—Art. VII. Philology and Lexicography of the New Testament: by the Editor.

NOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Reconstra.—Price One Dollar a gear—Siz Copies for Five Dollars.

Contests or No. 32.—Narratus. The Ramble.—The Narratus of the year 24,658,304 60—and leaving in the Tree of Editor.—Art. VI. Paul as the apostle of the Heathen; his Education and Call; from Neander's History. The State of the Apostolic Age, translated by the Editor.

Art. VII. Philology and Lexicography of the New Testament: by the Editor.

Testament: by the Editor. Testament: by the Editor.

BUTTMANN'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

The last number of the American Monthly Review has an article on Buttmann's Greek Grammar. transfaced by Mr. Acomson and published by Flagg, Gould and Newman of Andover, in which a very just tribute is paid to the merits of the original work and to the excellence of the translation. The writer

Of the manner in which Mr. Robinson has executed this translation, we cannot speak in terms of too high praise. He has not only conveyed the too high praise. He has not only conveyed the meaning of his author, but has done it in a style at once English, and neat and elegant English. The translation is evidently wrought with consummate ability and the most scrupulous care, and Mr. Robin-son has rendered a most valuable service to the good

The "Buttmann's Greek Grammar" translated servance of it? If, through their sloth, negligence, larger work, for the use of lower schools and youngor unbelief, their indifference to their Master's er pupils; "of which-says Mr. Robinson-it is not cause, but little interest is felt on the occasion, surely too much to say that it disappointed the expectations hey wound him in the house of his friends. But of our more advanced scholars by its incompletelet each one be faithful, and His kingdom will surely ness and want of detail; while it was found not to anpupil." The work now published is intended " for the use of High Schools and Universities."

Buttmann's first work on Greek Grammar appeared Mr. Pobioson informs us about forty years ago. It was gradually improved in the subsequent editions, Attempted Bevolution, & defeat of the Heathen Party. till in the 13th, published in 1829-which the author The Sydney (New South Wales) Herald of May lived just long enough to complete, and from which 2, 1833, contains an article of great interest to the Mr. Robinson's translation was made-the work friends of missions, relating to recent occurrences: became "in form, that which it professes to be in at Tahiti. The continued existence on the Society fact, viz. a body of results respecting the Grammar Islands, of a party attached to the idolatious practi- of the Greek language, arranged with strict attences of their fathers and hostile to Christianity, is well tion to philosophical system, as well as to accuracy, known. It is composed of those who cannot well neatness, and perspicuity. Whoever consults this brook the restraints of law, and the more strict sur-veillance over their proceedings that has been intro-on the profound investigations of a penetrating, duced by Christianity and civilization. Some of the practical, and philosophic mind." " Buttmann was Chiefs sigh for the times when they could make and not a mere recluse, a scholar acquainted only with break laws at pleasure. But the efforts that they books, and deriving his views and principles merely have made in various ways to bring back the au- by way of inference from untried theories. Himself cient order of things, have thus far been unavailing.
In January last circumstances animated their hopes
in daily and social intercourse with eminent scholars and led them to make a bold attempt to overthrow and practical instructors, every thing he has written the existing government and thus attain the gratifi- bears the impress of practical application and practical utility. His works everywhere exhibit compre-The Queen sometime ago married a man from hensive learning, united with perspecuity and tersewhom she was subsequently separated, and who is ness, and with that practical sagacity and tact which

The place which this Large Grammar holds in vorced from him and marry another. This was the Germany may be inferred from the fact that it has opinion of two councils of Governors and Chiefs, gone through thirteen large editions, while the corconvened at different times to consider the subject; responding ones of Thiersch and Matthiae have as and the missionaries, it seems, came to the same yet reached only the second. Mr. Robinson's transconclusion. The marriage was accordingly celebra- lation is beyond all doubt far the best work in its department for those who wish really to become ac-In a few weeks the disaffected party called in quainted with the Greek to good purpose, that has

CHRISTIAN CANDOR.

It is truly grateful to turn away from the intoler-Sentence-was passed upon them in the usual form; and on the ensuing week they were sentenced to erect a building of stone work round a small slet, in the centre of Papui Harber, to secure the residence of the Queen from the inundation of the sea in stormy weather. In a few days this punishment was remitted, and they were allowed to return to their own island. The administration of the Government of the island of Eimeo, however, was taken out of their hands, and placed under the direction of other individuals more favorably disposed to the Queen's more favorably disposed to the Queen's those of our readers who agree with him in his theological views, will learn also to sympathize in his

lent dissertations both occuring incidentally in the Commentary and formally treated in Excursus at the end. In particulary, eminent clearness and judgment, always under the guidance of an humble and pious disposition, appear in educing the causes of condemnation resting upon mankind, the nature and effects of the connexion between the first man and his descendants, the formal reason of restoration to the divine favor, and the necessity, progress, and ultimate perfection of a real acquisition of the divine holiness. Penetrating and judicious, also candid and conciliatory, and the investigations are reflections concerning the decrees of God, and the manner in which the will of God has any relation to the sinful dispositions and actions of men." to the sinful dispositions and actions of men.

THE INTEMPERATE, AND THE REFORMED,-We commend to the attention of the friends of Temperance a pamphlet under this title, just published by Mr. Bliss, No. 5 Cornhill. It contains Mrs. Sigourney's admirable and affecting story of The Intenperate, from the Religions Souvenir, and a Letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Petersboro', N. Y., to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. Temperance Society, on the Reformation of the Intemperate. The latter is calculated to be more effective, than any other document on the subject that we have seen. It is an account of the progress and results of the reformation in the writer's own neighborhood, specifying 38 individual cases, with appropriate remarks. There are several smaller appropriate pieces, on the last pages and the cover of the pamphlet. It is throughout deeply interesting. It is full not only of truth, but of truth told in such a way as to command the attention and touch the heart. We are not acquainted with any thing on

es in Canada will, at no great distant period, hold fraternal intercourse."

I have already offered Mr. Cresson twenty guineas if I make arrange of the state of misconstraing, garbling, muti-lating, or interpolating false explanations, in my work: [the "Thoughts."]

So says Mr. Garrison, in a letter to the Editor of the

Ordained, at Weymouth, on Widnesday, 19th Inst. Rev. Joux C. Putilizes of Beston. Nermon by Rev. Hubbard Winslow of Beston. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. William Adams of Brighton. Address to the People by Rev. Josiah Bent, late Pa-tor of the Charch.—[Communicated.

Dedication.—The Meeting-house recently erected by the Evan-

tion.—The Meeting-house recently erected by the Evan-oriety in Southborough, was dedicated to Almighty God, son and Holy Ghost, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The exercises were as follows: Invocation and reading of the Scrip-tures by Rev. Mr. Lee of Sherburne. Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rockwood of Westborough. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Follet, the Pastor of the Church. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Trask of Framingham.—[Communicated.

NOTICES.

Association of Salem and Ficinity.—The next meeting of this Association will be held at the house of Rev. Milton P. Braman, in Danvers, on the first Tuesday of January next, at 4 o'cl. P.M. Beeerly, Dec. 19, 1835. D. OLIPHANT, Scribe of Association.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A Treasury order for 8,000L has been presented to Capt. Ross for his discoveries at the north pole; also the Royal Medal (50 guineas) has been conferred upon him. Kean died intestate, although it is ascertained that he had received, during the nineteen years that he was an actor, the sum of 150,000l, or nearly \$750,000, yet he died so poor, that his widow has not deemed it advisable to take out letters of administration.

Mr. Heber's representatives are sanguine of obtaining om £50,000 to £60,000, by the sale of his immense

literary treasures.

An Ordinance has been issued by the King of the French,

An Ordinance has been issued by the King of the French, onvoking the Chambers on the 23d of December. The controversy between Marshall Soult and M. Humann, limister of Finance, is assuming a serious aspect. The civil war in Spain assumes every day a sterner aspect, and the calculations of its ultimate issue are now a matter of greater uncertainty than ever. That the balance was turned to the side of the insurements is confessed anon-

On Agriculture.—Messra. Brown, Robinson, Lent, Swift and Wright.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, King, Clay-ton and Preston.
On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Wag-gaman, McKean and Clayton.
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Robbins, Bibb, Chambers and Talmadge. On Agriculture .- Mesers. Brown, Robinson, Kent,

Chambers and Talmadge.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, M'Kean and Clay.

On Private Land Claims .-- Mesers. Kane, Linn,

iss, M'Kean and Clay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Linn,
Naudan, Poindexter and Silabee.

Committee on Indian Affairs..—Massrs. White, Frelinghuyen, Tipton, Smith and Swift.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Bell, Brown, Naudain, Tipton and Wright.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Clayton, Bibb,
Preston, Smith and Bell.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grandy, Clayton, Ewing, Knight and Rives.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Hill, Southard, Shepley and Kent.

Committee on Pensions.—Messrs. Tomlinson, Prentiss. McKean, Tallmadge and Kane.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs.

Chambers, Tyler, Southard, Bibb and Tomlinson.

Committee on the Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs.

Moore, Swift, Hill, Smith and Shepley.

Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Knight, Tomlinson and Tallmadge.

Cammittee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Sherley,
Moris and Robinson.

The two houses are so much occupied with the Deposit
question and matters connected with it, as to leave little

question and matters connected with it, as to leave little time, apparently, for anything else. A Memorial from the U. S. Bank complains of a violation of its chartered rights by the the removal of the Deposits, and asks for redress. In the House of Representatives all such papers are referred in the Committee of Ways and Means—n decided administration committee --- in despite of all efforts of the combined oppositionists to get them into a Comnittee of the Whole.—In the Senate, the President's Mes-sage refusing a copy of his Cabinet Paper on the Eank, has been referred to a Ssleet Committee. A correspond-

heart. We are not acquainted with any thing on the subject that could be placed in every family with better hope of happy results.

Congregationalism is Canada.—A Clergyman writes from Montreal to the Proprieter of the Boston Recorder:—"It may not be amiss to inform year that I arrived from England about two years since, and have, through the blessing of God, succeeded in raising a Congregational Church. We have at present about 40 members and a flourishing Sabbath school. I feel desirous of regularly hearing how the churches in New England are going on; with whom I joyfully anticipate that the Congregational Church-in Church is the congregational Church in the propose of product of the power to call for the president's private papers,—and his communications with the Cabinet are private papers.

But then, the President published his augument, ander his came, for political effect, and thereby it is argued, made the document assume the character of a Public Proclamation, like that of last December, which Congress called for, though there was no express law authorizing the call. It though there was no express has authorizing the call. It is evident that this particular paper is relied on as furnishing proof that the President himself directed the removal of the Doposits contrary to law; and hence the anxiety for establishing the genuineness of the document

TREASURY REPORT .- The Secretary of the Treasury as transmitted to Congress his annual report on the State of the Finances. The entire receipts in 183 2831,865-61 16, of which 28,465,237 21 were from the customers. So says Mr. Garrison, in a letter to the Editor of the London Patriot, republished in the Liberator. We will do the job, "fairly," for half of twenty gainers.

To Correspondents.—Senex—One who is concerned.—E. H.—W.—An Advocate for True Religion—A Citizen, are received, and we shall have room for several of them next week. We are obliged to M. A. H.—but should rather send his paper, with his leave, to the gentlemen referred to, than to publish it ourselves.

561 16, of which 28,465,237 21 were from the customs. The exemption on the 1st of 31,356,698 06, of which 17,849,309 26 went to the discharge of the public debt. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, 2,-011,777 55. The receipts for the first quarters of the present year are estimated at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the exemption of 34,042,095 00.

The expenditures amounted to 31,356,698 06, of which 17,849,309 26 went to the discharge of the public debt. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of 183,353,317 95—21,256,089 77 are from the Customs. The receipts for the first quarters of the present year are estimated at 24,355,317 95—21,256,089 77 are from the Customs. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard 32,030,317 95—31,246,089 of 34,042,095 00.

The expenditures amounted to 31,356,698 06, of which 17,849,309 26 went to the discharge of the public debt. Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1832, 2,-011,777 55.

The receipts for the first quarters of the present year are estimated at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the total estimated receipts of the gard at 7,675,000 00, making the fourth quarters of the public debt.

The Report says, " from this state of the finances, and injury to the public service." It is intimated that in the course of two or three years duties will have be reimposed on some articles now free. The Secretary recommends a frigid economy in the appropriations of money by Congress: also that the record of the various loan offices be returned to the Seat of Government—and that some unclaimed divisions in U. S. stocks in the U. S. Bank be placed at the disposal of government. He refers likewise to the necessity of new buildings for the Treasury, on different plans and sites from the old ones.

and sites from the old ones.

Attorney General of the United States, — We rejoice that this high office is again filled by a man who fears God as well as the king. Mr. Lucius T. Cummings of Dedham, to Miss Medical this high office is again filled by a man who fears God as well as the king. Mr. Butler has been for many years distinguished for his evangelical and henvilent principles, and has evinced practically, as well as the king. Mr. Butler has been er's kingdom. The Albany Telegraph states, that on the Sablath previous to his departure for the seat of government, he took leave in a most affecting manner, of the Sablath School, in which he had formerly been engaged, and that his loss to the city of Albany is deplored by all classes of citizens.

Rel. Intel.

South Carolina.—The Bill providing for the Sarah D. Lewise.

In this city, Mr. Sarah C. wife of Barusbas F. Attached the most suggested to be considered, plain, pangent, and applicatory, and about the second of successes of citizens.

In this city, Mr. William McKensey, aged 41—Mr. Milton Miss Mary Ann Puber, 13, lare displayed to the seagencies of our country, and applicatory, and adopted to the seagencies of our country, will specific provide the particularly adapted to the wasts of substant School, in which he had formerly been engaged.

In this city, Mr. William McKensey, aged 41—Mr. Milton Miss Mary Ann Puber, 13, lare displayed to the exagencies of our country, and applicatory, and adopted to the exagencies of our country, and of the times. It will be comprised in not more than 6 vols. imperial adopted to the exagencies of our country, and applicatory, and adopted to the exagencies of our country, and dispersion of the Bibe, Classes. Embellished with a plate constitution of positive and wood cuts, illustrative of Anthrop Classes. Embellished with a plate classes and wood cuts, illustrative of Anthrop Classes. Embellished with a plate classes and wood cuts, illustrative of An classes of citizens. [Rel. Intel.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Bill providing for an oath

of allegiance to the State of South Carolina, from all offi-cers chosen or appointed under the State laws, passed the lower House on the 6th inst. by a vote of 89 to 23, and Sociock, P. M. for the examination of Candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Hoard, Wer. Conswell, Sec'y.

FOPCISH.

London dates to Nov. 15 have been received by an arrival at New York.

London dates to Nov. 15 have been received by an arrival at New York.

Ireland continues in a disturbed state. The potato crop, particularly in the Southern part of the island, is much smaller than usual, and serious distress is anticipated, as the result of the failure.

A Treasury order for 8,000%, has been presented to be usually as the law of the land. The decreased with many acrows is half thought exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half thought exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half thought exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half though exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half though exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half though exercised to the land. The decreased with many acrows is half though exercised to the land the land the land the winter of the grave approaches.

and the winter of the grave approaches.

A wise and hely Providence saw it good to encompass the deceased with a view of recommending the same to their fellow editions for adoption as the law of the land. The names of from 50 to 75 slave-holders were sent in from time to time, as favoring the plans and a meeting has now been called at Lexington to carry it into execution. Among the leading subscribers we notice the names of distinguished friends of Colonization.

Government or Liberia.—We are happy to learn that Professor Kinsley of West Point, has received the appointment of Governor of Liberia. This gentleman combines of the qualifications requisite for the station to which he is called. He is not only an excellent officer and a man of Science, but a Christian,—and withal an active friend of all the benevolent enterprises of the day, and especially of the Temperance Reformation.

The Board of the Society have recently adopted the following Resolution,

"Resolved, That the Agents of the Society be instruct as the state of the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the station to the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the station to the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the station to the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the station to the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the station to the society have recently adopted the following Resolution, and have since the provided provential to the station to the station of the s

THE SPRINGFIELD SOMNAMBULIST.—We have conversed with the gentleman whose interesting letter from Springfield we published the other day, and learn some additional particulars respecting the Somnambulist. It seems that when asleep she recollects with surprising clearness and minuteness the occurrences of her whole life, and quite vividly many things of which when awake she has not the slightest knowledge. The time occupied by the trances is a perfect blank in her memory until again entranced. She is withal facetious, and appears to enjoy position, the standing rule on the subject was altered, and the Committees this year chosen by ballot. The following is a list:—

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Forsyth, Rives, Mangam and Sprague.

On Finance.—Messrs, Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Mangam, and Wilkins.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, King, Wright, Waggaman, and Sprague.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Frelinghaysen, Knight,

THE SPRINGFIELD SOMNAMBULIST.—We have conversed with the gentleman whose interesting letter from Springfield we published the other day, and learn some additional particulars respecting the Somnambulist. It seems that when asleep she recollects with surprising clearness and minuteness the occurrences of her whole life, and quite vividly many things of which when awake she has not the slightest knowledge. The time occurrence of the recollects with surprising clearness and minuteness the occurrences of the sun and interests on the signified we published the other day, and learn some additional particulars respecting the Somnambulist. It seems that when asleep she recollects with surprising clearness and minuteness the occurrences of the sun and minuteness the occurrences of the two supported. The time occurrence of the transfer taking learness and minuteness the occurrences of the whole time, and minuteness the occurrences of the whole time, and minuteness the occurrences of the whole time, and minuteness the occurrences of the whole tife, and quite vividly many things of which when wake the co

contraction, and generally holds her fingers firmly upon them, as if to exclude the painful light more completely. While they were in this condition a gentleman threw the light reflected from a small glass against them, at which she started as if from a shock of electricity, and was so she started as it from a shock of electrically, and was so much distressed as to shold tears. There can be no doubt that with her eyes fast closed, and covered with a thick bat of cotton and a black silk cravat, she sees objects with at least as much distinctions as they are seen by a naked healthy eye. Through a board or any mass absolutely impervious to light she cannot see at all [Journal of Commerce.

pirituous liquor.
S. M. Perkins, of Cortland Village, whose leg was bro-

ken and wrist dislocated, by the upsetting of a stage helonging to B. D. Coe and Co. of Canandiagna, recovered a verdiet of \$1266, at the late Ontario Circuit. The plaintiff alledged that the accident was occasioned by the breaking of "week and insufficient harness," while the Stage was descending a hill. [Albany Ecc. Jour. Stage was descending a hill. [Albany Ecc. Jour.]

King Leopold has appointed a commission for the encouragement of steam carriages in Belgium. The country being almost a perfect plane, is peculiarly well adapted for this mode of conveyance. Two have already been started from Brussels—one of enormous size, capable of exerting 120 horse power.

At the Court of Common Pleas sitting at New Bedford leading these words are always from the New Bedford leading the strength these words we leave from the New Bedford.

st week, there were, we learn from the New Bedford ercury, 18 indictments for infractions of the license laws d the sum paid in fines and costs upon indictments found

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed an Act direct-

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed an Act directing the Treasurer of the Middle District to pay to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society \$10 for "each black person" that said Treasurer shall certify has been removed from Tennessee to the coast of Africa, provided the amount does not exceed \$500 in any one year.

A Paris paper states that Major Lee, a citizen of the United States of America, (a person of high literary attainments,) is preparing for the press a life of Napoleon Mr. Barbour lately made a motion in the Virginia House \$\frac{1}{2}\$ below the United States, that is held in those of fereal Britanian \$\frac{1}{2}\$ below the third states, that is held in those of fereal Britanian \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between the states, that is held in those of fereal Britanian \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between \$\frac{1}{2}\$ circumstances in \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between \$\frac{1}{2}\$ circumstances \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between \$\frac{1}{2}\$ blue \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between \$\frac{1}{2}\$ blue \$\f

as it is intimated, of a conviction of their having too hasti-ly adopted its views.

Gen. Winfield Scott is named in the Albany Daily Ad-ishers.

Collections now used in this country.

[Aberden (Scottand) Observer.

Published by CARTER, HE DEE & CO. School Book Public. 28.

e Pratt, 23.
Abigsil Henderson, 93-Capt. Moses Tread-

minster, 22.

wear, (or soldier, and grandson of the curearum states that, show Pangars, the Chiefman, in Lovell's Fight.

Nov. 10, on his passage from Marcelles to Naples, of small nov. Mr. Wan. 8. Willis, of Beston.

the simple bodies or elements of mature, to a correct understand-ing of their more complex combinations.

The Divisions of the work it is believed will be found natural, and such as will prove a strong assistance to the memory. It is lardly necessary to ded Balt on his tour to Europe, the anthor has had an opportunity to embody in his work the Intest discov-eries in Chomistry, and that it may therefore be reasonable in him to hope, that in this respect his book is not inferior to any similar work published in this country. Published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School-Book publishers. 2w. Dec. 2s.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. CONDUCTED by G. D. and J. Abbott. Vol. I.

The Father a Vicegerent. The family a divine institution. Changes. Power of the head of a family. He is God's vicegerent. Effect of acting on this principle. Consequences of neglecting it. Influence in families. God's design in this tastitution.

on the Gances. Wind and tide. The Budgerow. Be-tion of it. The dingec. Boatmen. Manners and customs Scenery, ing Good, Scene in the school-room. Going home, ing Good. Scene in the school-room. Going home, ing party. The election. Difficulties. Work and inside effects, Question. Principles of Religious In-Progression. Varieties of manner. Peter, Paul

Miscellaneous Items.

A gentleman of Mobile, who, from his commercial embarrassments in the year 1822, compromised with the Bank of the State of Georgia for a debt due by him to that institution, and was released, has recently, voluntarily paid upwards of \$5000 to that Bank.

The proving of John Randolph's Will has been postponed till the first Monday in July. It is believed that the one which emancipated his 200 or 200 slaves, will be substantated.

The Canterbury suits against Mr. Garrison have been postponed until March.

Judgo Daggett, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, lately stated that he had presided at the trial of ten men for capital offences, and that eight out of the the had committed the crime under the immediate influence of spirituous liquor.

S. M. Perkins, of Cortland Village and the rial of ten men for capital offences, and that eight out of the the had committed the crime under the immediate influence of spirituous liquor.

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S. M. Perkins, of Cortland Village and the rial of ten men for capital offences and children owe to their parents. The parallel discussion ended at the highly received the province of the spirituous liquor.

The Law of Sadaw. Meaning of the expression. Chantry's med.

The parallel shacoston ended at the heighty meeting. Remarks.

*Active Henryolence and Christian Enjoyment. Dr. Yonng's remarks. Howard's rule. Universal prescription for dispelling gloom.

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Divight's History of the Hartford Convention is publish.

The preparing of the pressure as the discussion of the same place in the same place in the common of the pressure of the pressure of the third states and shearing designed to fill the same place in the common of the pressure of the pressure of the third states of the compilations of Mirray, Seott, Enfeld, &c.

History of the Hartford Convention is publish.

Divight's History of the Hartford Convention is publish.

Dwight's History of the Hartford Convention is published at New York.

The Messrs, Harpers have published vol. 64 of the Family Library, being Lectures on General Literature, Poetry, &c. by James Montgomery

At the meeting of the Presidents of most of the Banks in Philadelphia, held hast week, it was agreed to present to their respective boards of Directors a memorial to Congress, asking that the deposites be restored to the U. S. Hank.

The African Repository for November states that three of the signers of the London Protest against the Am. Col. Society, O'Connell, and two others, have ordered their names to be stricken from that document, in consequence, as it is intimated, of a conviction of their having too hastily adopted its views.

Great Britain.

IV. The Voung Reader, to go with the Spelling Bock. Embellished with numerous cuts.

The Astional Reader, or Selections, &c. by John Pierpont, of Boston, re-edited by E. H. Barker, to Houlds are related to one of the related to one of the responsible of the same of the Banks in Philadelphia, held hast week, it was agreed to present to their respective boards of Directors a memorial to Congress, asking that the deposites he restored to the U. S. Hank.

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Gen. Winfield Scott is named in the Albany Daily Advertiser as a candidate for the next Presidency.

The Salem Gazette says there have been but 12 fires in that place for 9 years, with a loss probably of much less than a thousand dollars each, on the average. The population is about one fourth that of this city, where there were 42 fires, and a loss of \$43,000 during the first six months of the current year. were 42 fires, and a loss of \$\(\frac{3}{3} \) 43,000 during the first six months of the current year.

The Advertiser that states Mr. Daniel Treadwell has been appointed by the Corporation of Harvard University to the office of Rumford Professor.

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LIFE. It seemeth but the other day—
The other day that I was born—
And childhood came—life's ruddy morn Soon pass'd away. It seemeth but the other day, Came school boy cares, of verb and noun-

And idle sport, stern master's frown-They pass'd away. It seemeth but a day, an hour,
Since youth was mine, all fresh and young,
With nerve, and heart, and forward tongue—
Full pert the flower.

It seemeth but a day, since I,
Scarce tamed before, to beauty knelt,
And sigh'd and swore and madiy felt
Love's agony. It seemeth searce a day e'en now.

With firmer step I walk'd, the man, And proudly spoke; and thought, and plan Shook from my brow. How like a thief of night, to-day
Upon that yesterday stole in—
On that again Life's shades begin
In twilight grey.

To-morrow—it is in our grasp?
This night may death shut up our age,
And close our book of pilgrimage
With iron class. With iron clasp.
Life is but the soul's infant state,

Where ripens its eternal seed For bitter dole, or heavenly meed Regenerate. Death — Death is conquered, and the grave
The summoned dead to Life shall yield.
When angels reap thy harvest field,
Lord, who shall save?

Redeemer, thou; Thine was the strife,
The victory—with thy grace renew
The inner man—set in my view
Eternal Life. That infant child, and youth, and man,
Baptized, and cleansed from stain of Sin,
By Faith in thee, I come within
Thy Mercy's plan.

[Translated from the German.]
I know that my Redeemer lives;
What comfort this sweet sentence gives;
He lives, he lives, who once was dead;
He lives, my everlasting head. He lives triumphant from the grave, He lives eternally to save, He lives all glorious in the sky, He lives exalted there on high. He lives to bless me with his love, He lives to plead for me above; He lives my hungry soul to feed, He lives to help in time of need. He lives to grant me fresh supply, He lives to guide me with his eye; He lives to comfort me when faint, He lives to hear my soul's complaint. He lives to hear my soul's complaint.
He lives to silence all my fears,
He lives to stoop and wipe my tears;
He lives to call my troubled heart,
He lives all blessings to impart.
He lives all blessings to impart.
He lives and loves me to the end;
He lives, and while he lives. I'll sing,
He lives my prophet, priest and king. He lives, and grants me daily breath, He lives, and I shall conquer death; He lives my mansion to prepare, He lives to bring me safely there. He lives, all glory to his name; He lives, my Jesus, still the same; O the sweet joy this sentence gives I know that my Redeemer lives!

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

Interesting Fact.—We deem the following fact worthy of the particular notice of the friends of education in common schools, as it goes to show most conclusively, that the method of teaching the English language and acquiring the first elements of a literary education, as adopted and pursued in the Books in question, is founded upon correct principles—the Philosophy of the mind.

A Frenchman recently arrived in this country, and pursuing his studies with a gentleman in a town near Boston laving heard of the series of School Books known by the mines of the Franklin Primer, the Improved Reader, the General Clais Book, procurred them, and stated that he derived more benefit from the use of them in learning the English language, than from all the Spelling Books, Grammers, and Lexicons, pat together. This is a high tribute to the excellence of these books, and what we have not head said of any other set of elementary books in our language. A fact like this is worth a thousand recommendations, and deserves to be recorded and had in remembrance.

A woman residing in Plymouth, Mass, who was very partial to cats, purchased one some time since for its superior beauty, which however for some untold reason, she was desirous of destroying. To effect this she immersed the cat in a bucket of water, with a weight round her neck, from which it soon escaped in its struggles, and flew at the woman in a most ferocious manner, scratching her so much that the wounds mortified, and she expired in a few days after.

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

BERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, have a varieties of velocity builded for presents, among which are, Lite of Henry Martyn & Bacter's Santie Reat. Bare's Help to reduce the Henry Martyn & Poems. Letters to a Young student. Guide to the Thoughtid. The Telescope, Jane Taylor's Works. Smith Beissions yermons. Henderson's bechaud. Chard Pealmody and Baily Food.

Cornelius's Life.

DERMINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street, have a varieties of elegant building, suitable for presents, among which are, Lite of length in the solid so the solid solid

sion of Christ-Language of Pentlence-Communion with God-Call to Christainss-Union with Christ a Hielper-My Beloved is Nine; The Rible entirely practical; Duty of studying the Rible; Prayer; Praise; The Lord's Supper; Relative Buties of Christians; Love one another; Universal Law of Renevolence; Duties to the Heathen; Religious Consistence; Christ glorified in his Church; Miscellaneous Birections to Christians; The way to cure a Covetous Spirit; O Boath ! where is thy sting! Happiness of Heaven-To the Ministers of Christ, Orders solicited.

C. & S. kage in press and will publish early next week, THE CHILD AT HOME, or the Principles of Flial Duty familiarly dilustrated. By John S. C. Abbott, Author of the "Mother at Home."—Embellished with four handsome Illustrative Engravings.

Christmas and New Year's Presents. Christmas and New Year's Presents.

**PURROE & FRANCIS have just published, the following new works for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Atlantic Tales, or Pictures of Youth. By Miss Leslie; containing the Boarding School Feast. The Teil Tale, Madeline Malcolin. The Week of Idleness, and Russel and Stdney, or the Young Revolutionists. With designs on Wood, by Anderson.

Letters from a Motter to her Daughter, on going to and at school; pointing out her duties to her God, her governess, her companions and herself.

The Childran's Friend; by M. Berquis. A complete edition, in 4 vols.—revised and corrected, with the addition of 30 new designs on Wood, by Anderson.

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a Lady. The Boy's Own Book, being a complete Encyclopædia of all The now at war noon, using a complete Encyclopedia of all the sports of youth.

Own Book, and Housekeeper's Register. Book and State of the State of the State of the Cooking every article of the Cooking the State of the State

UST Published by BROWN & PEIRCE, (No. 130 Washington street, THE TEACHER'S GIPT for 1854. The Gift contains fity-two directions and maxims, followed by brief illustrations, desirned to enforce them. Each direction is founded on a principle universally admitted true, but too generally disregarded in practice.

firer.

The Gift is divided into fifty-two weeks, each of which contains (besides the aphorisms;) blanks for references, To the Scriptures—To history—To observation. These are to be filled up by the scholars;—thus proving a useful and interesting evertice for them. Davis.

Dec. 21. Weekly List of New Publications. IFE of Elias Cornelius.—Fall River, an Authentic Narra-tive.—Braman and Whittemore's Danvers Discussion. Vol. 18 Box's and Girl's Library; Sundry Evening Note Book of a Country Chergyman; Child's Annual for 1834; Mind and Matter; Taylor's Life of Christ.

over; a various Life of Christ.

Dimeteod's Compendium of Mechanics; No. 19 Cyclopedia
Fractical Medicine; Newton Forster, by the Author of Peter
uple; Vol. 9, and last Mrs. Edgeworth's Works; No. 2 Lu
van Francaise for December 19. Revue Francaise for December.

Second Edition of Major Jack Downing's Letters.

Jost Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO., 121 Washington
Birect.

Dec. 21. CHRISTIAN BAPTISM: an Examination. (By H. J. Ripley, Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theological Institution,) of Professor Stuart's Essay in the Biblical Repository, April, 1833, on "The Mode of Baptism."

This week published by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., 59 Washington street.

NEW Literal Translation, from the Original Greek, of all the Apostolical Epistics. With a Commentary and Notes, philological, critical, evplanatory, and practical. To which is added, A History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. By James Machaight, D. D. Author of a Harmony of the Gospels, &c., a new edition, to which is prefixed, an Account of the Life of the Author. Lillly, Wall' & CO., 121 Washington street of the Author. Lillly, Wall' & CO., 121 Washington street.

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Life of Grant Thorburn.

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Dec. 21.

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27 The Convention at which these Books were recommended was targely attended, and consisted of Deliegates from five Natis.

Extract from the statement of a gentleman of Philodophia, must be fixed by Convention in Andorse, April 123.—14 lished—Trankin Frankin Framer, Improved Reader, and General Class-Book, had been introduced, and I was autonished at the great change which had been effected, not only in the manner of rending but also in the interest which the pupils manifested in their lessons. They were examined through a very large portion of the books, and such promptitude and deep interest I have seldom seen exhibited in any school." [The testimony of a gentleman from New-York, who was acquainted with import.

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1.7 These highly approved School Books are for sain in Boston, at the Bookstore of William/EBRCE.

Dec. 21.

Cornelius' Memoir.

Lending of the Rev. Elas Cornelius. By B. B. Edwards.

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Dec. 14.

DERKINS & MARVIN have in preparation for the press, a Sabbath School edition of the Memoir of Rev. Elias Cornelius. It will be compiled in a considerable degree from original materials, and will be published in the course of the ensuing Dec. 14.

ROOKS.

ROOKS.

The Youth's Book on Natural Theology. By Rev. T. II.
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